

MILES OF STAMPS.

Some Idea of the Millions That Were Issued Last Year.

Uncle Sam printed just a few postage stamps during the year 1898. The number of 2 cent stamps issued during the year was 2,500,000,000. Such a number obviously is beyond the grasp of the human mind, but perhaps the matter may be made more clear by putting it otherwise.

An ordinary 2 cent stamp is exactly one inch long. From this fact by a little calculation it is easy to discover that the number of stamps of this denomination issued in 1898 placed end to end would extend a distance considerably exceeding 89,000 miles. In other words, they would make a continuous strip of stamps, each one adorned with the head of the Father of His Country, stretching in a belt more than once and a half around the equator.

Of course, though the 2 cent stamps are those principally used, there are others. Enough 1 cent stamps have been issued during the year 1898 to stretch from New York City, by way of Europe and Asia, to Bombay by similar arrangement in one strip. All stamps, as to production and sales, are of minor importance, comparatively speaking, but it is interesting to know that almost exactly one mile of 2 cent stamps was manufactured for the demand of 1898. Of 5 cent stamps the production was equivalent to a little more than half a furlong, or about one-fifth of a mile.

Now, if all the postage stamps printed by the United States government in 1898 were placed one on top of another as neatly as might be without putting them under pressure how high do you suppose the pile of them would be? There is no use guessing; you would never get it nearly right unless you went to work to calculate it for yourself. The 3,500,000,000 stamps of all denominations printed during the current year—the statement, of course, is approximate—would tower to an elevation of 21 miles. This is more than three times the height of the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. If the same number of stamps was piled up in the form of the ordinary sheets of 100 each, it follows that the stack would be over a fifth of a mile high.

During the year 1898 the number of special delivery stamps sold was about 5,350,000. It is only reasonable to suppose that the average journey of the special delivery messenger is half a mile. Indeed that is an absurd underestimate, but let it go at that. On this assumption the total distance traveled for special delivery in 1898 was about 2,675,000 miles. That is a very considerable space to traverse, as may be realized when it is considered that a messenger boy, in order to accomplish that total distance, would have to go about 1,100 times around the world, or five times to the moon and back.

It appears from figures furnished by the postoffice department, including men, women and children, spends \$2.30 on postage per annum. Every man comes second with an expenditure of \$2.27, the District of Columbia third, with \$2.16. Colorado is fourth, with \$1.93, and Connecticut is fifth, with \$1.80. The states ranking lowest in this regard are South Carolina, with 33 cents per capita; Mississippi, with 34 cents; Alabama, with 35 cents; Arkansas, with 37 cents; and North Carolina, with 41 cents.—Washington Star.

AMERICA'S LAST CAMEL.

He Went to Feed the Indians After a Long and Eventful Career.

The last wild camel in America was killed and eaten by the Indians in Yuma a few days ago. The venerable beast was one of the herd of camels brought from Asia Minor many years ago to carry ore from the Comstock mines. So ends the greatest attempt at acclimating foreign animals ever made in the United States. It seems sad that the noble beast, the last of his tribe, should have such an ignominious end. And yet some sympathy must be given the poor Indians for they must have been awful hungry to be able to masticate the tough, 75-year-old camel. Besides, the poor camel would likely have died of slow starvation in a short time, for when last seen alive by white men it was very feeble.

Just who the man was who thought of bringing camels to this country seems to be a matter of some doubt. Several men are credited with having done so, but even the old timers themselves seem to be a little tangled up on this bit of western history. P. T. Barton of Prescott, A. T., who was in the Comstock at the time, said he was positive that the late Adolph Sutro was largely instrumental in bringing the camels here. This, however, has been strenuously denied. Dozens of similar stories are told about other prominent Californians, but little credence can be given to any of them.

But the fact remains that the camels were brought here. On all the points connected with this part of the story the old timers agree. It was in the old days, when the Comstock was in its glory, the days before the railroad, when Virginia City was almost as important a town as San Francisco. It so happened that a certain group of mines about 25 or 30 miles out of Virginia City was panning out piles of rich ore. It was impossible to put up a mill close to the mines on account of lack of water.

Mules were put to the work, and during the winter months did fairly well, although to feed and care for them was a terrible expense. It must be understood that as dry, rocky and barren a desert as there is on the face of the earth lay between Virginia City and the mines. To use a vehicle of any kind was out of the question, and so the ore was carried in bags slung over the backs of the animals.

From the first it was apparent that the mule plan was not a success. In the summer it took about two mules to carry water for the one that carried ore. And all the while the animals kept dying. The intense heat and dry, sandy air were too much for them, and they fell by the wayside so fast that a new band was required almost weekly. But the ore had to be carried to the mill, for there was "millions in it."

At this juncture some genius suggested that the miners' buy camels for the work. So the camels were bought at great expense. Some of them were obtained from the veteran showman, P. T. Barnum, and about 20 came direct from Asia Minor under the care of an agent dispatched from Virginia City. From the first the camels did all that was expected of them. Each morning they would eat a meager breakfast of any old weed that happened in their way, drink a few gallons of water, and were ready for business. Two bags of ore, each containing between 200 and 300 pounds, were strapped to the back over the hump of the camel.

When the train was ready, all started off at once, striking a good swinging gait that was kept up until the mill was reached. The drivers had nothing to do but follow the train; no stopping for water, no urging, no beatings. The faithful beasts did their work wondrously.—Denver Republican.

Who will Haul Down the Flag?

Special to the Shenandoah Herald.

Long-armed Greeks had a legend of a giant named Antaeus, who could not be conquered while his body touched the earth. Hercules fought him and defeated him by holding him aloft till he had grown weak and then beat him before his strength returned. Every great political party has obtained its first headway from a direct relation with the people and the same law governs the condition and success of every great principle. James Madison said in the Federalist No. XLIX: "The people are the only legitimate fountain of power, and it is from them that the fountain of Democracy endorses this principle in a letter to John Taylor (p. 605 Vol. VI of the H. A. Washington edition of his writing) when he attributes to a republican government this interpretation: "Every government is more or less republican in proportion as it has in its composition more or less of this ingredient of the direct action of the citizen."

The further we depart from direct and constant popular control or legislation, the less republican we become.

Along the same line I would quote John C. Calhoun in his statement of the rights of states: "By nature every individual has the right to govern himself and governments must derive their right from the assent expressed or implied of the governed and be subject to such limitation as they impose."

Whenever these principles have been ignored, the political body, the Antaeus, has been losing strength and every national referendum, no matter what the nature governing functions may be, will prove it.

The annexation of Hawaii affords a fitting illustration. The people of Hawaii expressed the desire to be governed by and under the constitutional privileges of the United States, they petitioned for annexation consenting to the laws controlling the great Republic and the stars and stripes were flying to the Pacific breeze and the acclamations of the people and no one dared to haul down the flag over Hawaii!

It is entirely different in the instance of the Philippines and Cuba.

While they petitioned the assistance of American people in their struggle against Spain they opposed American control of their affairs, desiring an independent government which they believe guarantees them that amount of liberty and happiness to which as a people they believe themselves entitled.

The government of the United States assumes too much if it intends to interfere with the desires of the Filipinos and Cubans because of presumed unfriendliness on the part of these islands to establish and maintain a successful government.

Suppose France should have assumed this position because Lafayette sided as in defeating Great Britain, holding the Colonies out to govern themselves?

We would have turned about and fought Lafayette as we did Cornwallis.

Whether Cuba and Philippines are fit for self-government is none of our concern. If after 123 years of practical experiment they can produce a better result than we, then it is time to protest.

The stars and stripes float over the Philippines under protest—the American flag has become the hated emblem of a piratical oligarchy, destitute of any and all political principle and sentiment and if the American people would preserve it the emblem of the free and brave—it must be hauled down!

Should Russia, Great Britain or Germany ever show any disposition to grasp a foothold in the Philippines then it will be time to protest and a protest, simple and pure, the mere showing of Uncle Sam's teeth, will be all sufficient.

"Who will haul down the flag?" is a frebrand sort of eloquence a William of Germany, who would fool his people in to the superstitions belief that he derived his imperialism from the hands of God but who needs a William of soldiers and a great navy to back God Almighty's choice.

We are a democratic, liberty loving people whose good sense and love of justice is the only army needed. We don't want any imperialistic nonsense mixed into our traits and principles. Sign the treaty—give those people their liberty as promised and retain and stick to those principles which have made America a respectable nation and Old Glory a beloved and favored emblem. E. de DUPHANE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Woodstock, Va., Jan. 31, 1899.

To A. F. Grandstaff, admr. of Joseph V. Snyder, dec'd and Flora V. Snyder, widow of Joseph V. Snyder, dec'd, and A. E. Snyder in his own right and as admr. of Israel Allen, dec'd and Amanda Allen, dec'd, Lee Long and Amanda V. Long his wife, Joseph M. Allen and Monroe Allen, dec'd, and all creditors of the estates of Israel Allen, dec'd and of Amanda Allen, dec'd.

You are hereby notified that I have, upon the 31 day of March next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., if fair, if not, on the next day thereafter (Sunday excepted) to execute at my office, the following orders:

1. Give notice to the parties in interest of the time and place of executing this order.

2. Convene before him by publication once a week for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published in Woodstock, all the creditors of the estates of Israel Allen, dec'd and Amanda Allen, dec'd.

3. Report the value and character of the personal property of each of said estates, which came into the hands of the Administrator, and the times and amount of the receipt of the same.

4. Ascertain and report the amounts, value and kind of personal property of each of said estates not included in clause (3)—that is such estate as may not yet have passed into the hands of, or under the control of the Administrator; and in acting under both clauses (3) and (4) of this decree, the Commissioner shall state clearly how much of the said estate is accrued interest and the time at which it accrued, and what part of it consisted of crops or proceeds from the land.

5. He shall carefully separate the accounts of the estate of Israel Allen from the accounts of the estate of Amanda Allen, dec'd and as to each estate, he shall make report as required by the provisions of this decree.

6. Leave is given to complainants, if they desire so to do, to surcharge and falsify with proper specifications before the Commissioner, the ex parte settlements of the estates of Israel Allen and Amanda Allen, referred to in the answers of the defendants, and the Commissioner will report whether any of said accounts, and, if so, which of them, have been settled since the institution of this suit.

7. Leave is given any party in interest to produce before the Commissioner evidence touching any of the issues made by the Bill and Answer in this cause.

8. In order to properly determine the matters involved in this cause the Commissioner will settle the accounts of Amanda Allen, late personal representative of Israel Allen, dec'd.

9. The Commissioner will ascertain and report how much of the personal estate of Israel Allen was agreed by A. L. Snyder and by Lee Long and Amanda Long, to be paid to Joseph V. Snyder, by the contract of Jan. 20th 1898, and how much of the same has been paid.

10. He shall report any other matter germane to this case, which any party interested may desire him to report, required to be taken by the decree of Shenandoah Circuit Court rendered on the 20th day of January 1899 to be used in evidence in a suit in chancery depending in said court between Joseph V. Snyder, admr., etc., complainant, and Israel Allen, admr., etc., dec'd, and if from any cause the taking of said accounts shall not be commenced, or having been commenced should not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, or from place to place, until the same are taken and completed.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in said cause, this 31st day of January first aforesaid.

P. W. MAGRUDER, Comr. in Chancery. Barton & Boyl p. q. Walton & Walton p. d.

FOR SALE.

Two fine yearling boars, one is a thorough bred BLACK POLAND-CHINA, a very fine and valuable animal for breeding purposes. The other is a large CHESTER WHITE.

Also a Trio of pure bred White Holland turkeys. For price and particulars call on or address M. L. WALTGN, or W. H. MORELAND, Jan. 27—4t Woodstock, Va.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

L. R. Irwin.

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NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS R. J. RINKER, WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA. FALL OPENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCT. 7TH AND 8TH.

Wounded in Battle.

Dr. James Creighton of Louisville, who was one of the contract surgeons on duty at the front during the Santiago campaign, was in the city the other day, and in course of conversation somebody asked him whether much fear of death was exhibited by mortally wounded men.

"Fear is hardly the word," replied Dr. Creighton. "A good many mortal wounds did not produce any great shock, and in such cases it seemed impossible for the men to realize that they were going to die. The idea was monstrous, unnatural, inconceivable, and they raged against it. They felt that something should be done to save them, and they rebelled bitterly at the thought of being blotted out. It was simply a strong man's instinctive grip on life. Other wounds were so numbing that the victims had no power to resist the inevitable. The nerve centers were paralyzed, the springs of energy snapped, and the vital forces so shattered that they accepted death as no worst old men."

"Between those two extremes were all manner of gradations. There is no standard of behavior in the face of the inevitable. The nerve centers were paralyzed, the springs of energy snapped, and the vital forces so shattered that they accepted death as no worst old men."

"My way is dark and lonely," hummed the grocer as he finished tying up a package of sugar.

"Perhaps your way may be lonely," remarked the customer, "but I guess it's light enough."—Chicago News.



Weight 1½ lbs. 448 pages. 1,500 choice recipes.

The Capitol Cook Book

A revision of the necessarily higher-priced "White House Cook Book," a condensed volume in complete, practical form.

The "Capitol Cook Book" has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried, and can be relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It fills the requirements of housekeepers of all classes.

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Among other commendable features may be mentioned the convenient classification and arrangement of topics; the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article, in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

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Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of laudanum, opium, or any other harmful or dangerous substance. I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors' remedies, for they will only add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

Address THE S. S. S. CO., 117 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors' remedies, for they will only add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

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